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enthusiastic activity of the workers in the counties under the leadership of the superintendents and boards of education. I beg that you will express for me, in the name of the children of North Carolina, to your teachers, your committees, your newspapers and all others in your county that responded so loyally to the call and rendered such unselfish service, my sincere appreciation and profound gratitude.

THE LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE OF THE TEACHERS ASSEMBLY

AT the meeting of the Executive Committee of the North Carolina Teachers' Assembly held in Raleigh, November 2d, a resolution was passed instructing the President to appoint a legislative committee of nine members in addition to himself who should serve as chairman. In accordance with this resolution, the following committee was appointed:

N. W. Walker, Chapel Hill, Chairman; Supt. Thomas R. Foust, Greensboro; Prof. E. C. Brooks, Trinity College, Durham; Miss Celeste Henkel, Statesville; Hon. S. M. Brinson, New Bern; Supt. E. H. Moser, Selma; Supt. S. B. Underwood, Greenville; Supt. I. C. Griffin, Shelby; Supt. F. M. Williamson, Pittsboro; and Miss Mary G. Shotwell, Kinston. The committee held its first meeting in Raleigh, December 16-18, at the time the County Superintendents met. The committee carefully considered Superintendent Joyner's proposed bill providing the machinery for carrying into effect the recent constitutional amendment and endorsed it unanimously with certain suggested minor changes. At Superintendent Joyner's request the committee considered his recommendations for a minimum salary scale for teachers and made a number of suggestions regarding that. After making several other recommendations regarding proposed legislation, the committee adjourned to meet again at the call of the chairman.—N. W. W.

The main dormitory for girls at the Caswell Training School, Kinston, was destroyed by fire early in December. Superintendent McNairy estimates the loss at from \$35,000 to \$40,000.

SUPERINTENDENT HOWELL GOES TO RALEIGH

SUPERINTENDENT Harry Howell, of the Asheville City Schools, was recently elected Superintendent of the Raleigh Schools to succeed F. M. Harper, resigned. Mr. Howell goes to the Raleigh Schools admirably equipped for the important work he assumes. A man of sound scholarship, initiative, and unquestioned ability, he will prove a capable and energetic head of this important system of schools; and

our prediction is he will more than measure up to the demands of the position. He is one of the State's most progressive educational leaders.

SUPREME COURT VOIDS KINSTON TAX

THE Supreme Court of North Carolina recently handed down a decision (Dec. 4) that nullifies one of the statutory provisions for special tax for schools. The case came up from Kinston where a supplementary special tax had been voted last spring. The statute in question provides (Ch. 71, Public Laws of 1911) for the voting of a county-wide special tax for schools by a majority vote of the qualified voters of any county. It also provides that in case the county as a whole returns a majority against such tax, but any township gives a majority for it, the tax may be levied and collected in the township giving such majority. A third provision of the act is that in case any school district is already under special tax in the county or in the township that gives a majority for an additional tax in the county-wide election, that district may have its special tax reduced by an amount not to exceed the special levy for the county or township voting a supplementary special tax under this act.

Last spring Lenoir county voted on the question of levying and collecting a county-wide special tax under this act and defeated it. But Kinston township gave a majority for the tax. Certain taxpayers of the township started action to enjoin the commissioners against the levying and collecting of the tax and secured a restraining order to this effect. The case was heard in the Superior Court by Judge Frank Daniels who dissolved the restraining order. An appeal was taken by the plaintiffs to the Supreme Court, and Judge Daniels was reversed by a decision of 4 to 1, Chief Justice Clark dissenting (*Hill v. Lenoir County*). The court held that the statute provides for voting on a double proposition on a single ballot which is not in accord with the spirit of our Constitution. Commenting on the third feature of the statute as mentioned above the court said: "The glaring fault of the statute is found in section 5 which encourages a voter in a school district to vote for a county tax upon the promise held out that if it carries, nothing shall be added to the tax of his district. Besides the objection that this appeals to his selfishness, the voter is thus allowed to impose a tax on others which cannot be imposed upon himself."—N. W. W.

The ends of good government in our democracy are to secure by genuine popular rule a high average of moral and material well-being among our citizens.—THEODORE ROOSEVELT.